

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

HALE'S FRUITS

for 1900

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ AUG 24 1920 ★
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

To Our Customers

CHOICE FRUITS, a luxury twenty years ago, have now become a necessity of right and healthful living, and the demand and consumption of good fruits increase every year, out of all proportion to the increase of population. A town of 10,000 inhabitants today consumes more fruit than did 100,000 people of like character twenty years ago. This means business and money to the intelligent fruit cultivator, who

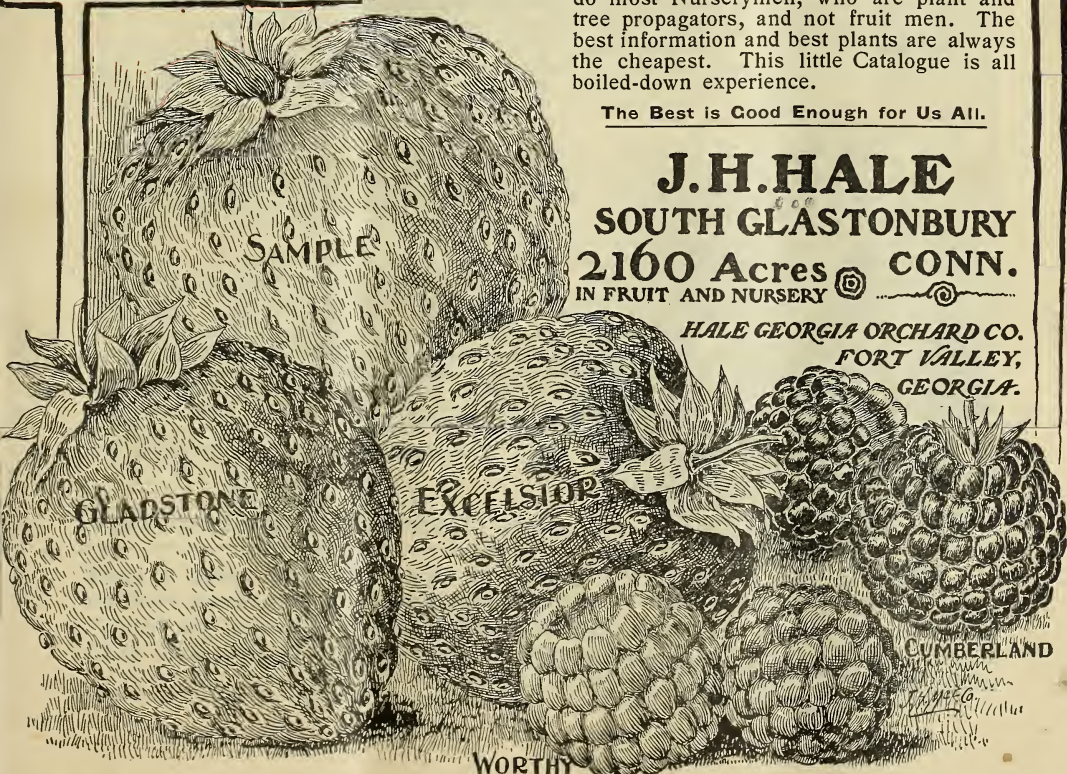
best aims to supply this demand, and then hits what he aims at. "The man behind the gun" must be a lover of good fruits for their own sake, a thorough cultivator, a believer in pruning, spraying, fruit thinning, clean packages and honest packing always. He must have especially good judgment in the selection of varieties to plant, that he may always be "up head" of the procession.

Hale has been growing fruits for fun and profit more than thirty years now, and has today 2,160 acres under cultivation with choice fruits. From long experience and business necessity he knows and has to know more of the best varieties than do most Nurserymen, who are plant and tree propagators, and not fruit men. The best information and best plants are always the cheapest. This little Catalogue is all boiled-down experience.

The Best is Good Enough for Us All.

J. H. HALE
SOUTH GLASTONBURY
2160 Acres @ CONN.
IN FRUIT AND NURSERY

HALE GEORGIA ORCHARD CO.
FORT VALLEY,
GEORGIA.



Superior Quality and Uniform Grade
Guaranteed by this Label on

HALE'S FRUITS

ALWAYS BEST IN MARKET

Scientifically Grown and Fully Ripened
Marketed by Advanced Methods

LARGEST GROWERS
SPEECH WORLD
168 ACRES
200,000 TREES

J. H. HALE
SOUTH GLASTONBURY
CONN.

SAME ALL THROUGH "U.C. TOP U.C. ALL"

READ BEFORE YOU ORDER.

PLEASE READ the following Directions, Terms, etc., before making your order, as nearly every question that can be asked in regard to our business is answered under this head.

YOUR NAME, POST OFFICE and STATE should be distinctly written, and be sure that neither is omitted. This may seem to many an unnecessary request, yet we receive many letters, and sometimes orders with remittances, with either signature, post office or state omitted. No matter if you write several times, *always give full name and post office address.*

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE. Goods are sent C. O. D., if desired, providing one-quarter of the amount is sent with the order; but this is a somewhat more costly mode of remitting. Better send the money right along with the order.

Remit by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Draft on New York.

THE PRICES in this Catalogue abrogate previous quotations. The prices affixed are for the quantities specified, but half-dozen, fifty and five hundred of a variety will be supplied at dozen, hundred and thousand rates respectively, *unless otherwise quoted.* Single plants are not supplied at dozen rates. Where not quoted separately, they are furnished at **double** the rate per dozen.

ALL PACKING is executed with the utmost care. Special pains are taken to pack *lightly*, thereby reducing the expense of transportation to a minimum. All goods are packed free of charge, except that on trees at hundred or thousand rates we charge actual cost of bale or box. Everything is carefully labeled. Should we be out of any varieties ordered, **we will substitute others** of equal or greater value, unless otherwise ordered.

PLANTS BY MAIL. Parties living at a distance from railroad or express office often find it a convenience to have plants sent by mail. **We pack safely, so as to go to any part of the United States,** at the following rates: Strawberries at the price per dozen, and Grapes at the rates of single vine, free; Strawberries at 10 cents per 50, 15 cents per 100; Raspberries and Blackberries, 10 cents per dozen; Gooseberries and Currants, 1-year, 15 cents per dozen.

SUMMER PRICES of Strawberry Plants. Dozen rates doubled during June and July. Balance of year same as here quoted. Hundred rates doubled during June and July, and one-half added to quoted price during August, after which present hundred prices prevail, except that on some of the newer varieties prices will be reduced and special quotations given on application. No thousand rates after June.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Unless otherwise ordered, we ship all plants direct from here by **Adams Express.**

FAST FREIGHT. Early in the season, when the weather is cool, plants can often be sent quite cheaply by fast freight; but we take no responsibility in such cases, as there is often great delay. **Daily boat from here to New York,** where it connects with all lines.

DIP THE PLANTS IN WATER AS SOON AS RECEIVED, and bury the roots in moist, shady ground till you are ready to set them out; neglect for an hour or so is often fatal.

ORDER EARLY. A certain class of people will wait until they are all ready to set plants or trees, and then on comes the order, "*Fill at once, as my ground is ready,*" forgetting that we may have many orders on hand which must be filled first, and that their tardy orders must take their turn. Don't do this, please don't! While there are many advantages to be gained by ordering early, **nothing is gained by ordering late!**

LOST ORDERS. Should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after sending an order, please write, giving all the particulars—when forwarded, the amount of money sent, and in what form remittance was made—and enclose a duplicate of the order, giving name and address *plainly and in full.* Once in a great while an order is lost; but it more frequently occurs that the person ordering fails to give the full address. *Therefore, no matter how lately or how often you have written, always give Name, Post Office, County and State in full.*


LOCATION. The Fruit Farm and Nursery is located at the old home farm of the Hales for more than 250 years, on the main street of Glastonbury, midway between the north and south villages, 8 miles south of Hartford. Electric cars from north side of Post Office, Hartford, every half-hour. The Hartford and New York line of steamers makes daily landings at South Glastonbury, and Rocky Hill station, of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. is two miles away. Railroad station, Rocky Hill, Conn. Money Order office and P. O. address, South Glastonbury, Hartford County, Conn. Telegraph address, "**HALE, HARTFORD, CONN.**" A long-distance telephone in our office delivers telegraph messages promptly, and at the same time gives us direct communication with our patrons all over the northeastern states.



"The best is good enough for us all." **Therefore, SEND ALL ORDERS for Small Fruit plants to**

Registered Telegraph Address,
"**HALE, HARTFORD, CONN.**"

J. H. HALE,
SOUTH GLASTONBURY, HARTFORD CO., CONN.

 If you receive two copies of this Catalogue, pass a good thing along by handing one to some friend who will appreciate and be benefited by the truth about **HALE'S FRUITS**—"Always the Best." I will gladly mail a Catalogue to any of your friends if you will send name and P. O. address.

..Strawberries..

WONDERFUL profits in Strawberry production a few years ago, accompanied by the rapid introduction of new varieties, stimulated planting to such an extent that enormous yields in 1895, 1896 and 1897 flooded all our markets with superb Strawberries at prices so low as to cause them to be freely consumed, even by the very poor in the most remote towns and villages. All this was to the discouragement of most planters, who found their former great profits nearly all wiped out, so that for several years there has been a gradual abandonment of the business, especially by the less experienced cultivators.

This resulted in quite a little increase in prices during the season of 1899, and as the people have all gotten into the healthful habit of eating an abundance of fine Strawberries, and that habit, once acquired, is not easy to break off, now with increased business activity, higher wages, and the greatest prosperity the country has ever seen, **there is going to be a lot of money in the Strawberry business** for some years to come, sure! Planting was very greatly curtailed in the spring of 1899, and, owing to the scarcity of plants, will be even more restricted this season, circumstances all combining toward **big profits to those who plant liberally of the best up-to-date Strawberries.**

The sharper competition during the years of low prices, now happily past, forced a very close study of varieties likely to be most profitable under all conditions; and, from my careful observations of America's leading markets, of fruiting fields in many states, and of nearly 400 varieties fruited by myself last season, I am able to offer a list that **I KNOW contains the cream of American Strawberries**, either for home or market. From these a selection can be made to suit any soil, or the demands of any table or market.

Early spring is the best time to plant Strawberries in all northern latitudes. Almost any variety of soil will produce luscious Strawberries in profusion if thoroughly pulverized and well enriched before planting. **Distance to plant** is largely a local question, to be settled according to size and shape of plot, quantity and variety planted, or method of culture to be followed; but generally if the plants are set in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, a horse and cultivator can do most of the work of tillage best and cheapest.

For largest and finest berries, let only a few runners root from the original plants, so as to get a narrow matted row, with plants at least 8 inches apart, and then keep all other runners from rooting. Wider matted rows will give more fruit, not quite so large or bright-colored as that of the narrow mats. But for best results in any matted row plants must not be allowed to root closer than 6 inches; treat all surplus plants as weeds. **Lazy folks** can have a lot of fairly good, yet small berries, at less expense by planting in rows 3 or 4 feet apart, cultivating and hoeing a few times and then letting plants root freely, forming a thick, matted bed.

The more thorough and frequent the cultivation, the better the fruit returns. A liberal mulching after the ground is frozen in the fall furnishes winter protection; yet, better than all, it helps to keep the ground loose and moist through the fruiting season that follows. Strawberries require a great amount of moisture to come to highest perfection, and wherever irrigation can be practiced it will be found profitable. Yet, between moderate culture and irrigation, or very thorough culture and heavy mulching, give me the latter for crop results.

There is no ONE best Strawberry, though some combine more good qualities than others. The ideal Strawberry for nine situations would fail on the tenth, while the berry that fails nine times out of ten captures the tenth place and holds it against all comers.

A Few Leading Up-to-date Strawberries

THE BEST IN AMERICA

✓ **Maximus.**

Greatest of all Strawberries. Carefully tested in my trial bed for three years and in

field culture for two years, it proves to be the **largest and most beautiful of all Strawberries.** Perfect bloomer; plant strong and robust, heavier and broader-leaved than William Belt or any of that type. Produces two and four fruit-stalks to a plant, all of them well filled with large to very large berries. Berries conical, deep glossy scarlet, never misshapen; flesh pink, sometimes white at the center, very tender, of mild flavor. Certainly ranks among the extra table berries, and is good for fancy and near-by markets, on account of its size and beauty. **If there is such a thing as the ONE great Strawberry, I think Maximus fills the bill.**

Wilmer Atkinson, of Farm Journal, Philadelphia, who spent several days making notes and taking samples from my fruiting beds last June, says: "The most striking variety in the lot



Maximus—The Big Fellow.

was Maximus, remarkable for great vigor and size of plant, and for the very large size of fruit. It is quite attractive, and must prove a good seller."

June 20, a week after the height of the season, H. L. Jeffrey picked from my bed TEN BERRIES THAT FILLED A QUART BASKET.



Morgan's Favorite.

all have lacked either size or productiveness. In the Excelsior we have a plant of great vigor and perfect health; a rampant grower that, like the Crescent, persists in making good, strong, healthy plants on any soil, rich or poor, yet does not overcrowd itself like Michel's or Earliest.

It is a perfect bloomer, with an abundance of strong stamens in every flower, resulting in such thorough pollination that EVERY BERRY IS A PERFECT ONE: large, rich, dark glossy red, perfectly round-conical, with flesh red all through. THE LARGEST, BEST-SHAPED AND MOST BEAUTIFUL EXTRA-EARLY BERRY EVER KNOWN. In productiveness it will rank with Crescent, Haverland, Clyde, Splendid and other great yielders. Here in matted rows it ripened, in 1899, fully ten days ahead of most early sorts. See front cover.

... 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$1 per 1,000

✓ Morgan's Favorite.

Princess; very rich, sweet, and of sprightly flavor. This, combined with great size and beauty of fruit, tremendous vigor and productive habit of plant, give it great value. A grand, good berry. From mostly matted beds I had superb large fruit, such as we usually get only from plants in hill culture. Any one who plants Morgan will be sure of extra large and superb berries in great abundance, and can strike a market with plenty of handsome, money-catching fruit.

... 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$1 per 1,000

✓ Gladstone.

If half the stories told of this extra large berry are true, it is a wonder, nothing less. I have not fruited it, but the large bed growing here shows plants of large size and great vigor, with broad, heavy, dark green foliage and the general thrift and "go" about them that so often indicates large size and high quality in fruit. The originator says: "As large as Sharpless, as early as Michel's Early, and not excelled in quality by any Strawberry known."

Friend Collingwood, Editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, was so charmed with the Gladstone, as he saw it in New York, that he at once made a trip to its original home in Pennsylvania. He writes:

"Of course one cannot tell just how the Gladstone will behave away from its native place, but as it grows and fruits there, it is certainly one of the great varieties; head and shoulders above the crowd, and able to maintain its position. Only two or three have been good enough all-round berries to carry the flag. THE GLADSTONE IS A COLOR-BEARER, OR ALL SIGNS FAIL! AS EARLY AS MICHEL'S EARLY, AS LARGE AS BUBACH, AND OF HIGH QUALITY. What more could a Strawberry grower ask?"

For the family garden or early fancy market, Gladstone certainly includes qualities not possessed by any berry now in sight, and, combined with Excelsior, helps to start the season of big, fine Strawberries much earlier than was ever before thought possible. This is certainly a very tempting promise—that of having great big berries of high quality, two weeks ahead of the season for fancy large berries! It is a perfect bloomer. Illustrated on front cover.

... 50 cts. per doz., 75 cts. for 25, \$1 for 50, \$1.50 per 100

He writes me that 30 hours after reaching home with them, they measured 2½ inches across, and were so firm that HE CUT THEM UP IN QUARTERS AND PASSED THEM AROUND AMONG FRIENDS. A berry SO LARGE THAT IT MUST BE CUT IN QUARTERS FOR EATING is a family and market prize worth having! Among amateurs it will probably supersede Sharpless, because it has such great vigor and produces such large, beautiful, high-flavored fruit in so great abundance. Don't overlook the high quality.

... 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50,
75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

✎ Maximus was originally from Germany, and came to me first from the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y. In the spring of 1897 I sent it out under the name of Maximus to 12 experiment stations for trial. Since then, what is probably the same Strawberry, has been sent out from Rochester under the name of "Big Berry," and at much higher prices than I ask for Maximus!

✓ Excelsior.

This is a wonder of earliness, size and productiveness.

While, in years past,

we have had some good extra-early Strawberries, in the Excelsior we have a plant of great vigor and perfect health; a rampant grower that, like the Crescent, persists in making good, strong, healthy plants on any soil, rich or poor, yet does not overcrowd itself like Michel's or Earliest.

It is a perfect bloomer, with an abundance of strong stamens in every flower, resulting in such thorough pollination that EVERY BERRY IS A PERFECT ONE: large, rich, dark glossy red, perfectly round-conical, with flesh red all through. THE LARGEST, BEST-SHAPED AND MOST BEAUTIFUL EXTRA-EARLY BERRY EVER KNOWN. In productiveness it will rank with Crescent, Haverland, Clyde, Splendid and other great yielders. Here in matted rows it ripened, in 1899, fully ten days ahead of most early sorts. See front cover.

... 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$1 per 1,000

Parker Earle Improved.

stool up so heavily and is more productive; the berries have shorter necks and are better flavored. J. L. Arnout, the originator, picked **11,968 quarts from two acres at one picking**, which was the third of the season. A wonderful yielder. With me it does not rust so much as the original, and while it will thrive best on deep, heavy soil, does not appear to be so particular about location as its parent. It is a "**sho'nuff**" money-maker as a very late-ripening Strawberry.

. . . 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50,
75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Sample.

The introducer's claims for this new berry are: "large size, firmness, and long fruiting, with berries large to the last. For marketmen it is the best berry ever grown. Foliage perfect; fruit perfect; will yield as many berries as Haverland or Clyde, and average larger than Bubach; with me it has been yielding **500 busheis per acre two years in succession.**"

I was so favorably impressed with plant-growth of Sample here in 1898 that I planted a very large acreage in 1899, and in fruiting it last June was satisfied that I had made no mistake. The plant is a rampant grower, midway between Sharpless and Crescent in size of foliage and vigor. Each one sends up a number of tall, strong fruit-stalks, which are filled with large, open pistillate blossoms. These, when perfectly pollenized with such shapely varieties as Clyde, Excelsior or Splendid, yield a FRUITAGE THAT IS ASTONISHING; A TREMENDOUS CROP OF VERY LARGE, CONICAL-GLOBULAR BERRIES of rich, bright red, about as firm as Bubach, and of about the same quality. GREAT PRODUCTIVENESS, LARGE SIZE, BEAUTIFUL FORM AND COLOR, and an apparent ability to thrive on almost any soil, are the strong points of the Sample as a family provider and money-maker. They are likely to place it in the Crescent class for vigor and yield, while in size and beauty it is "way up yonder." A picture of Sample is given on our front cover.

. . . 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$2 per 500, \$3.50 per 1,000

Pride of Cumberland.

A perfect-flowering plant, very productive of large, obtuse-conical, bright, glossy red berries, firm enough for long-distance shipment. Ripens in midseason and thrives on any soil, but delights in a deep, rich one. Will be the pride of any Strawberry field.

The above was my opinion a year ago, and another season's fruitage has convinced me that for a long-keeping shipping berry of fine size and great beauty, **Pride of Cumberland** heads the list. If fruit has to be shipped any distance, this is the great berry for the purpose.

. . . 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000

Ruby

is taking front rank as a large market and family berry. Plant large, like Sharpless, free-running, with perfect blossoms; fruit large to very large, regular, deep, dark red clear through, retaining its rich color when canned; superb in quality, abundantly productive. Professor Green, of Ohio Experiment Station, says: "**The fine color and firmness of Ruby command a place for it anywhere.**" The 1899 record of Ruby emphasized its large size, firmness, high quality, and ability to hold out well to the last of a very dry season. A very valuable berry.

. . . 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000

Clyde.

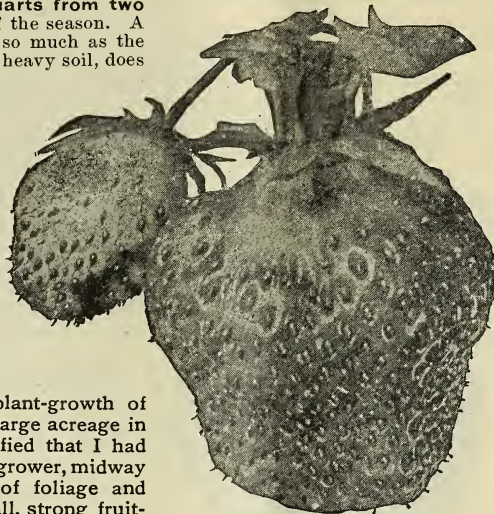
A strong-growing, perfect-blooming, healthy plant, with light green foliage. Everywhere tested it proves to be exceedingly productive of large, globular, perfectly-formed, light scarlet berries of fine quality. Always inclined to overbear; some plants have more fruit-stalks than leaf-stalks. A light application of nitrate of soda in early spring, before fruiting, or a top-dressing of stable-manure in winter, will stimulate greater foliage growth, and so help the fruiting of this remarkable variety.

. . . 25 cts. per doz., 35 cts. for 50, 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000

Haverland.

Exceedingly vigorous, imperfect-flowering; produces a great number of long fruit-stalks, which are loaded with medium to large, long, conical, pale scarlet berries; although the fruit lacks acid, it is not objectionable. For light, sandy and medium soils a very profitable berry the country over. One of the reliables for moderate-priced markets.

. . . 25 cts. per doz., 35 cts. for 50, 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000



Parker Earle Improved.

Gandy.

A perfect-blooming, stocky plant of moderate vigor. Of late years it is becoming more productive, yielding even from 4,000 to 6,000 quarts per acre on heavy, moist loam or mucky lands. Every year the demand for Gandy plants increases; never yet have we been able to supply all demands. It is the best shipping, long-keeping variety known, and is as late as the latest.

. . . 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000, for extra-nice plants.

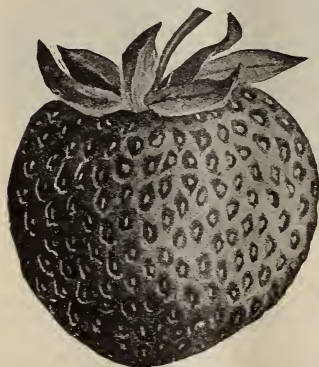
Nick Ohmer.

A large, stocky, thick-leaved plant; a very large, showy, perfect bloom. **Productive of very large, deep rich red berries of very high quality.** Under hill culture, Nick Ohmer promises to be exceedingly valuable, as it will thrive grandly where Marshall and other berries of that class fail entirely in growth as well as in fruiting.

. . . 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000

Mammoth.

This wonderful new variety I have fruited only in a small way, but this one experiment gave me berries of mammoth size, perfect in form, color and high quality. This season I shall plant it heavily, so as to be ready to supply the extra demand sure to come when the merits of this superb berry are more fully understood by discriminating growers.



Splendid.

Plants very strong; perfect bloomers. Each plant has one or two extra-strong fruit-stalks, and these are HEAVILY LOADED WITH GREAT, DARK RED BERRIES OF THE LARGEST AVERAGE SIZE THAT I HAVE EVER SEEN, REMINDING ONE ALMOST OF TOMATOES!

. . . 50 cts. per doz., \$1.25 for 50, \$2 per 100

Splendid.

Yes, yes; it is splendid! Plant of luxuriant growth and Crescent type, but more stocky, with fewer runners; bloom perfect. **Tremendously productive** of medium smooth, round, bright scarlet berries that are firm and good. All who fruit it call it "**Splendid.**"

. . . 25c. per doz., 35c. for 50, 50c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000

Bismarck.

A seedling of the once wonderful Bubach. It has a strong, healthy plant, that makes just about runners enough; perfect blossoms, and is productive of large to very large, light scarlet berries.

. . . 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000

Gardner.

Strong, free-growing, perfect-blooming plant of great productiveness. Fruit large to very large, roundish conical, bright crimson, excellent in quality. A fine early market or fancy berry for light or medium soils.

. . . 25c. per doz., 35c. for 50, 50c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000

Enormous.

Of Bubach type, both in plant and fruit, but is more vigorous and a better plant-maker. Fruit much the same style as Bubach, but averages larger and is deeper red. Productive; late; showy.

. . . 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000

Star.

A perfect bloomer; plants very stocky, with heavy fruit-crowns. Moderately productive of large, firm, rich red berries of high quality. Of great promise.

25c. per doz., 50c. per 50, 75c. per 100, \$4 per 1,000

Hall's Favorite.

An old-time Strawberry cultivator says: "It comes nearer to perfection than any Strawberry I have seen." A free-running, perfect-blooming, strong plant, producing tremendous crops of fine, large berries, of sprightly flavor.

. . . 25c. per doz., 75c. per 100, \$4 per 1,000

Vories.

Strong-growing, perfect-blooming; another one of the productive big fellows. Stands a drought that ruins others. A No. 1 Strawberry in all respects.

25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000

Lovett.

Very productive of medium sized, roundish conical, dull crimson berries, subacid, without flavor. A valuable all-round market berry, especially firm for long shipments. Blossom perfect.

. . . 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000

Brandywine.

Very vigorous, perfect-blooming plant; tall fruit-stalks; broad, heavy, dark green foliage. Plants very productive, having four or five fruit-stalks heavily loaded with large, firm, medium to quite late berries.

. . . 25c. per doz., 50c. per 50, 75c. per 100, \$4 per 1,000

Supplementary List of Strawberries.

BUBACH. (P.) Poor plant-maker; fruit large, soft, of medium quality.

CARRIE. (H.) Similar to Hav-erland.

CRESCENT. (P.) An old reliable for light soil.

EARLIEST. (H.) Great plant-maker; perfect bloomer; extra early; medium size; high quality.

GLEN MARY. (H.) Large, dark berries; productive; extra fine.

MARSHALL. (H.) Large, of high quality; plant rusts very badly.

MICHIGAN. (H.) Late, of high quality.

MCKINLEY. (H.) Large, of fine form and good quality.

MICHEL'S EARLY. (H.) Extra early; high quality.

OCEAN CITY. (H.) Large and sweet; fine flavor.

SHARPLESS IMPROVED. (H.) Similar to Sharpless, but with largest berries less misshapen.

SHARPLESS. (H.) Large and fine.

TENNESSEE. (H.) Perfect flower; early, productive, fine.

WARFIELD. (P.) Great plant-maker; very productive; dark-colored; firm.

Price: Any of the above, 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100; 1,000 rates by special quotation.



A Dish of Worthy Raspberries.

.. Red Raspberries ..

Lands suitable to best Raspberry production are not quite so abundant everywhere as are strawberry lands; however, in the northern section of our great Union—and it is here that Raspberries thrive best—there is usually an abundance of good Raspberry land all about the farm and home. Naturally good grass lands are always suitable to the Raspberry family.

Worthy.

One of Connecticut's most successful small fruit-growers has been loading the markets with fine red Raspberries before any of the rest of us had them in any quantity. After two years' study of his fields I find his heavy early pickings and profits come from the **WORTHY**, a vigorous plant, with tougher, broader and more healthy foliage than any other red Raspberry of modern times. It has canes not quite so coarse in growth as Cuthbert, having a stocky, free-branching habit that undoubtedly accounts for its **wonderful productiveness**. In central Connecticut, where often the mercury has been 20 degrees or more below zero, **not one single plant or cane of WORTHY** has ever been injured by winter.

WORTHY IS THE MOST PRODUCTIVE RASPBERRY KNOWN, one of THE EARLIEST TO RIPEN, is ONE-FOURTH LARGER THAN MILLER OR ANY OTHER EARLY RASPBERRY. It has a deep red color and a sprightly acid flavor, that cause it to be appreciated where the "red flannel," flavorless types are not. Judged with Loudon and Miller, **Worthy** is far earlier than either, twice as productive, and midway between them in average size. I am now permitted by the originator to offer plants for sale.

It is sure to be a money-maker for market planters.

... \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100

I offer only the few varieties which I believe best for the northeastern sections of the United States.

When to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. per doz., 30 cts. for 50 and 50 cts. per 100 to the prices affixed.

SNYDER. The one great Blackberry for market in the far north. Most vigorous, hardy, productive and reliable of all. Fruit of medium size and good quality; ripens medium to late. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

ERIE. The largest of all. Thrifty, nearly hardy, quite productive. Berries extra large, firm, quite acid, but a great seller. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

ELDORADO. Hardy at the far north; productive of medium large, long berries; tender, sweet, melting, without core; the best table berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

.. Blackberries ..

MINNEWASKI. Hardy, spreading growth, vigorous, healthy. The best extra large berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

OHMER. Produces freely medium large, firm berries of excellent quality. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. The plant is hardy and healthy and remarkably productive. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any Blackberry, and ripen earlier. Extremely profitable as a market berry at the north. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000; extra strong plants, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

✓ **Loudon.** For years Cuthbert has easily held first place as the one general-purpose red Raspberry; yet it is a little too tender for northern latitudes. Loudon, a seedling of the ironclad Turner, crossed with Cuthbert, is now crowding for first place, and many there be who think it has already won. It is rather more stocky than Cuthbert; very productive of extra large, dark red, firm berries. **The largest, firmest and best-flavored mid-season red Raspberry now well tested.** . . . 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$15 per 1,000

✓ **Miller.** Medium early red Raspberry; productive, profitable. Medium size, bright red, and a good shipper. A good all-round berry for family, table or market. It has proved a very profitable red Raspberry with the Delaware growers. 50c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000

✓ **Cuthbert.** Plant vigorous, very prolific; fruit very large, conical, deep red, delicious and firm. Season medium to very late, which is somewhat of an objection in sections where only early ripening is required to make fruit culture profitable. Is certainly a fine berry for family use or select markets. . . . 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000

✓ **Shaffer.** This hybrid cross between red and black varieties plainly shows its origin in the somewhat trailing habit of plant and dull, purplish red color of the fruit. It is a rampant grower and exceedingly productive of very large berries, valuable for the family garden, but with a color against its ready sale in market, unless where its really good qualities are known. It is very fine for preserving purposes. . . . 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 1,000

✓ **Golden Queen.** Berries of largest size, firm, creamy yellow, solid, of a rich, sweet flavor. A superb market or family berry, its fine appearance commanding a ready sale at high prices. It is becoming very popular in the best markets as a fancy fruit. Planted in deep, rich soil, and given plenty of room, astonishing results can be obtained. . . . 50c. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000



Cluster of Cumberland Raspberries.

✓ **Columbian.** A newer berry of the Shaffer type; side by side in my test plot last season, the plant was one-fourth stronger in growth, leading canes being 1 3/4 inches diameter at base; both cane and berry brighter red than Shaffer, much the same in productiveness and quality. The growth is rampant. For a market berry its brighter color makes it more desirable, and it is also a good preserving variety. . . . 50c. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000

.. Blackcaps ..

These hardy and reliable Raspberries are productive almost everywhere, being easily and cheaply grown on a great variety of soils, yielding prodigiously. They are fine for family use and very profitable in many markets. My list comprises only the best known varieties.

Gooseberries.

✓ **DOWNING.** Very productive of large, pale green berries of excellent quality. The most reliable American variety. 1-year, \$1 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1.50 per doz. \$5 per 100.

✓ **SMITH'S IMPROVED.** Berries large, yellowish green, of most excellent quality: very productive. 1-year, 75 cts. per doz.; 2-year, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

✓ **COLUMBUS.** A native American seedling of the English type; large, oval, skin greenish yellow, smooth; of fine quality. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$3 for 6, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100.

✓ **INDUSTRY.** Undoubtedly the best English Gooseberry for this country. An enormous cropper of large, dark red berries. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Cumberland.

This great new blackcap is a wonder of size and vigor in plant growth and is apparently as hardy as any known variety. It appears to have no disease of either cane or foliage, grown luxuriantly wherever planted and is TREMENDOUSLY PRODUCTIVE OF EXTRA LARGE, COAL BLACK BERRIES, NOT APPROACHED IN SIZE OR BEAUTY by any other known variety. Kansas and Gregg, remarkable for size as they are, are simply "not in it" with Cumberland, except that their season of ripening gives each a distinct place. LARGEST SPECIMENS OF CUMBERLAND ARE ELONGATED LIKE A BLACKBERRY, and the GREAT, ROLLICKING FELLOWS, seen in baskets or crates a little way off, would easily be mistaken for blackberries.

Cumberland's season of ripening just follows the Kansas, and its fruit has about the same texture and high quality as that superb variety. I had known the Cumberland on the grounds of the originator before it was introduced and was so favorably impressed that I told some of my fruit-growing friends how

are on the lookout for good things that show gilt-edge profits, to go in heavy on Cumberland as soon as plants were for sale, no matter how high the price. **Every family** should have from a dozen to a hundred Cumberland bushes, while **money-seeking market planters cannot possibly have too large a patch of this great money-maker.** Prices of plants have been put very low for such a grand new berry. Book orders early.

... 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 50, \$4 per 100,
for extra strong, fine-rooted plants.

Palmer.

Canes a little more vigorous and branching than Souhegan; hardy and extremely productive; berries large, very solid, compact-grained; rich, glossy black; rather more sprightly flavored than most blackcaps.

... 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100,
\$6 for 500, \$10 per 1,000.

Kansas.

The one best blackcap of midseason. Next to Mills, it is the heaviest grower of all; branches freely, is healthy, hardy; productive of very large, glossy, jet-black berries.

... 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000

Egyptian.

This extra-early variety proves to be a moderate grower; exceedingly productive; **the earliest to ripen**; rather below medium size; very rich and sweet.

... 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 for 50, \$2.50 per 100

Eureka.

Free-growing, stocky plant. A very productive early variety of large size and fine quality.

... 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000

Mills.

Strong growing; very productive of large to very large berries; ripens midseason; a great yielder.

... 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 for 50, \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1,000

Onondaga.

A seedling of Gregg crossed with Tyler. A plant of tremendous vigor, hardy, and wondrously productive of **extra-large, fine fruit, ripening in midseason.**

... 75 cts. per doz., \$2 for 50, \$3 per 100

Hillborn.

Closely follows Kansas, and resembles it in plant vigor, hardiness, productiveness, size and color of berry, but ripens a little later and has a longer fruiting season.

... 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100

Gregg.

This is the **extra big late blue-black fellow**, with heavy-growing canes, that branch but sparingly. Not quite hardy; productive of very large, firm, black berries.

... 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100

.. Hardy Grapes ..

GREEN MOUNTAIN. Berries white, of fine quality; medium early; fruits superbly when many others fail. 1-yr., 35c. each; 2 year, 50c. each.

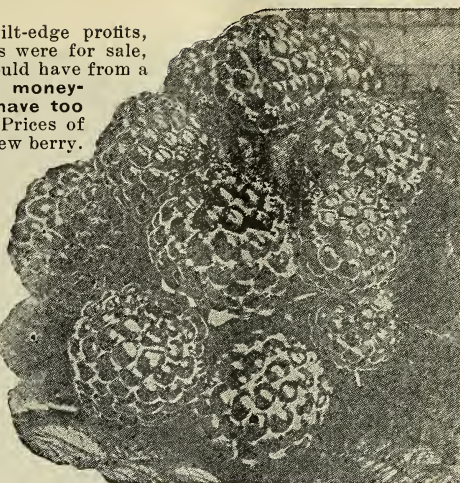
BRILLIANT. A strong grower, healthy and hardy. Bunches and berries large, light red; good; medium early. 1-year vines, 50 cts. each; 2-year vines, 75 cts. each.

CENTENNIAL. A medium large, fine, white Grape, ripening with Concord, and resembling Delaware in flavor. 1-year vines, 35 cts. each; 2-year vines, 50 cts. each.

ESTHER. A medium early, extra large, showy white Grape of fine quality. 1-year, 75 cts.; 2-year, \$1.

ROCKWOOD. A healthy, hardy and prolific early black Grape, that ripens with Moore's Early; large size and delicious quality. 1-year, 50 cts. each; 2-year, 75 cts. each.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. This new extra-early Grape has the strongest growing vine of the 30 varieties in my family collection. Bunches and berries extra-large, shouldered, compact. Good, but not best. 1-year, 75 cts. each; 2-year, \$1 each.



Cluster of Palmer Berries.

Standard Grapes.

Brighton. Large, red; very fine; early.

Concord. Large, black, good; succeeds everywhere; midseason.

Cottage. Large, early, black; excellent quality.

Delaware. Medium, light red; delicious; a feeble grower; early.

Early Victor. Strong grower; medium size; black, very early.

Eaton. Large, black, medium late; showy, fine.

Empire State. Medium white, sweet; productive, early.

Gaertner (Rogers' No. 14). Bunch and berry large, brilliant red; early; of fine quality.

Lady. Large, white, good quality, good grower; early.

Martha. Large, white, foxy; vigorous; midseason.

Hartford. Black; very early.

Moore's Early. Large, black; vigorous; very early.

Moore's Diamond. Large, white; fine quality, excellent grower; medium season.

Niagara. Large, greenish white.

Pocklington. Large, whitish amber; a vigorous grower.

Salem (Rogers' No. 22). Bunch and berry large; chestnut-colored, of high flavor; ripens with Concord; keeps till December.

Uister. Medium, red, productive; sweet; good.

Vergennes. Large, red, productive, sweet; long keeper.

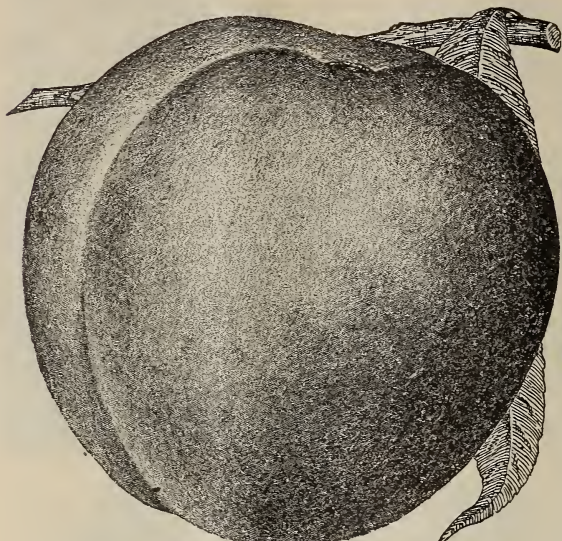
Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Large, black; good grower; midseason.

Woodruff. Very large, red, showy; vigorous; early.

Worden. Resembles Concord; larger, of better quality; early.

Wyoming. Medium, light red; fine; early.

One-year vines of any of the above, 15 cts. each (6 of any one kind 60 cts.), or \$1 per doz.; 2-year vines, 25 cts. each, 6 for \$1, or \$1.50 per doz. 100 or 1,000 rates quoted, on application.



Hieley Peach.

.. Peaches ..

Peach trees have been sold so cheap for some years past that it has been only a loss to handle them. I am now propagating only a few of the very best standard varieties which I know to be most productive and reliable. Having a quarter of a million Peach trees in fruiting orchards, I have to know about all best varieties and take greater caution as to healthfulness of trees than do tree-dealers and nurserymen who are not in the orchard business.

GOOD NEW PEACHES.

Early, Large, Superior.

Hieley.

This seedling of Belle of Georgia, one of the best of all Peaches of

North China type, is much like its parent in size, color and beauty, having the same vigor of tree and hardiness of fruit-buds, but ripens its fruit nearly a month earlier, thus giving us a large, rich, creamy white Peach, with rich blush on sunny side, at a season when in former years we had only small semi-cling varieties of poor quality.

Hieley is as large as **Stump**, as beautiful as **Oldmixon**, of fine quality and a good shipper; ripens in Georgia the first week of June and in Connecticut about the first of August.

Extra, 5- to 6-foot trees, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; No. 1, 4- to 5-foot trees, 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; June buds, 15- to 30-inch, extra well-rooted, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Waddell.

The tree is heavy, stocky, low spreading. Its fruit-buds and blooms are among the most hardy, and three times since 1890 it has produced a full

crop of fruit when other standard varieties all about have failed entirely. I believe, except in very rare instances, it will prove to be a sure annual bearer.

In Georgia, last February, when the temperature had been up to 80° and all Peaches were in bloom, came the great freeze; the temperature dropped to 4° below zero, killing the fruit crop and trees by the tens of thousands, so that in summer there was not a single Peach on all the 100,000 trees in the great orchard, except on Waddell, where we had a few samples. In one of my Connecticut orchards of 15,000 trees, Waddell and Carman were the only ones to fruit out of ten standard varieties.

Mr. Waddell, the originator, writes me: "The blossoms were frozen stiff one year, and yet bore a crop of fruit when other varieties were all killed." The fruit is of medium to large size, oblong, rich creamy white, with bright blush on sunny side; flesh firm, rich, sweet and melting when fully ripe; freestone; almost as large and fine in appearance as Belle of Georgia or Oldmixon, but ripens fully a month earlier, or soon after August 1, here in central Connecticut.

Extra, 5- to 6-foot trees, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$15 per 100; No. 1 trees, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$12 per 100; June buds, 15- to 30-inch, extra well-rooted, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Carman.

Another Peach of North China type that promises great value. Tree hardy and productive; fruit practically rot-proof. Large, broadly oval in form,

pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flushed red; flesh creamy white, tinged red, sprightly vinous.

J. S. Kerr, the noted fruit-grower, says: "Think of an Elberta in size and quality, ripening in season with Early Rivers, or twelve days after Alexander; practically frost-, rot- and curculio-proof; vigorous, prolific, of finest appearance

.. Good Peaches ..

Sneed. Extra-early, white-fleshed; good. July 20.

Triumph. Extra-early, yellow; large and fine. July 25.

Hieley. Extra-early; white, rosy cheek. See special price.

Waddell. Early; large and fine. August 1. See special price.

Carman. Yellow skin, white-fleshed, extra quality. August 5. See special price.

Greensboro. White-fleshed, with blush; extra-early.

Early Rivers. Creamy white, with blush. August 10.

Mountain Rose. White-fleshed, rose-red covering. August 20.

Connecticut. Extra hardy, yellow, red cheek; high quality. Aug. 25.

Champion. Large, hardy, early, white with blush. September 1.

Oldmixon. Large white, red cheek. September 5.

Elberta. Large, productive, yellow. September 5.

Crosby. Hardy, yellow; superb quality; always inclined to overbear. September 10.

Stump. White, rosy cheek; fine. September 15 to 20.

Frances. Much like Elberta; two weeks later. See special price.

Fox. Large white, red cheek. October 1.

Iron Mountain. Very large, white. October 5.

PRICE.—Where not specially noted, all standard varieties will be supplied as follows: Extra size, 5 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100; No. 1 size, 4 to 5 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. Special 1,000 rates, \$60 to \$80, according to size and variety.

and flavor, with ability to carry in good order from Texas to New York. **Such is the Carman!**"

Last year, when there was a general failure of Peaches all through the country, I found in one of my orchards of ten standard varieties, Carman and Waddell fruiting freely, while not a Peach could be found on any of the others. August 10, here in Connecticut, Carman, almost as large as Late Crawford, was ripening freely. A creamy white Peach of monster size, splashed or brindled nearly all over with deep carmine; a most beautiful Peach and as luscious as it was beautiful. Carman is with us to stay.

Extra, 5- to 6-foot trees, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$15 per 100; No. 1, 4- to 5-foot trees, 35c. each, \$3 per doz., \$12 per 100; June buds, 15- to 30-inch, extra well-rooted, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$8 per 100.

✓ Frances.

All of the really valuable new Peaches of recent introduction are of

the North China type. Waddell, Hieley and Carman open the season for extra Peaches a month earlier than was ever thought possible; Elberta fills the midseason to overflowing; and now the Frances, almost a duplicate of Elberta, comes to lengthen the season two or three weeks after that queen of Peaches has vanished from our tables and markets.

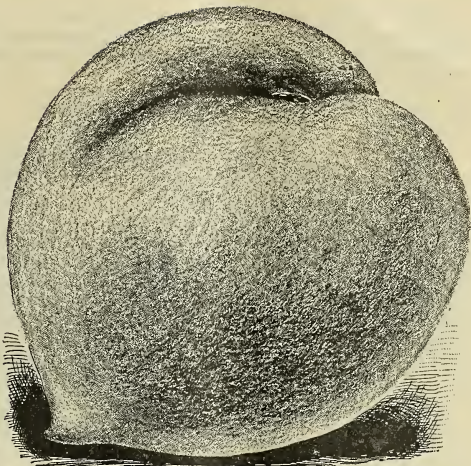
In tree growth Frances is a little more upright than Elberta; is short-jointed and rather stocky in wood growth; its fruit-buds are as hardy as all in the North China class; its fruit is large to very large, oblong like Elberta, rich golden yellow with bright red cheek on sunny side, usually covering more than half the Peach, which makes it the most attractive of any yellow Peach known. Flesh firm, of high quality, perfectly free from the medium to small pit. **Not inferior to Elberta in any respect; better in some, and two weeks later to ripen. THE IDEAL LATE Peach surely is Frances!**

Extra, 5- to 6-foot trees, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 4- to 5-foot, 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; June buds, 15- to 30-inch, extra well-rooted, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

.. Japanese Plums. ..

IT IS of no use to doubt or question any further the value of this wonderful new race of fruits. They have been with us long enough now, so that **by their fruitage we know them** to be strong, quick-growing trees, suited to every variety of soil, seldom affected by black-knot, extra-hardy in tree and fruit-bud, **succeeding where many other fruits fail entirely**, coming into fruitage two years after planting and in three years often producing from one to three bushels of fruit per tree—wonders of vigor and productiveness. Always inclined to over-production, most of the varieties are of but moderate size and poor to good in quality when left to fruit at will; but when properly thinned, so that the fruits are evenly distributed, 3 or 4 inches apart, over the trees, many of the varieties grow to **great size and beauty, and are delicious in quality.** Unlike our old varieties of Plums that rot over night, these luscious Japanese beauties will keep from 3 or 4 days to as many weeks, according to variety.

The curculio stings them, but the rapid growth of their thick, tough skins is said to crush the eggs before they hatch. Whatever the reason, it is a fact that **the stings of the curculio do little, if any, harm to Japanese Plums**, while they almost ruin all other types in same orchards.



Frances—A superb medium-late Peach.

APPLES. Trees of all the leading standard varieties. 35 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

CRAB APPLES. Leading standard sorts; good trees either for fruit or ornamental planting. 50 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

APRICOTS. Leading standard varieties. **Harris** is now generally considered the best for this section of country. The fruit is fine and the tree healthy and hardy. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

CHERRIES. Trees of leading sorts, sweet and sour. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

QUINCES. **Orange, Rea's Mammoth, Angier's, Meech's Prolific and Champion.** 50 cts. each, \$15 per 100; extra-sized trees, 75c. each, \$25 per 100.

PEARS. All the leading varieties, both Standard and Dwarf. First-class trees. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Our roots are all strong 2-year-old roots.

✓ **Palmetto.** Fine, strong roots, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Fine, strong roots, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. Strong roots, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Elmira. Strong roots, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Columbian Mammoth White. As tender and rich as any of the green-tipped kinds. Our stock of roots is extra fine. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

✓ **Superb Victoria.** The best kind; will give you large, tender shoots in spring. Extra choice roots, only \$1 per doz., \$2 for 50, \$3 per 100.

From earliest to latest varieties they cover a season of nearly three months, with a range of colors rainbow-like in promise of health, happiness and prosperity to all who will plant them. **For time and money invested, nothing that can be put in the soil will give such quick and satisfactory results as these Plums.**

Every land owner should have at least one tree each of the ten best standard varieties, and those who plant for profit are likely to miss it if they fail to test the wonderful new varieties I offer on page 13.

JAPANESE PLUMS OF KNOWN VALUE.

Of fifty or more Japanese Plums and their crosses now in this country only about a dozen are worthy of general recommendation, and were it not for their extended period of ripening the list might be reduced one-half. These Plums are not thoroughly well fixed in seasons of ripening. Burbank is generally ten days later than Abundance, and Chabot ten days later than Burbank; yet, in some instances, all three have been known to ripen together, and most of the others are occasionally almost as unreliable. Year by year, however, they are becoming more fixed and regular in their habits, and I name them in order of general ripening here in Connecticut.

PRICE OF ALL JAPANESE PLUMS, EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED: Extra trees, 50 cts each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100; No. 1 trees, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; second-size trees, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 feet size, \$1.50 per doz., \$5 to \$8 per 100.

✓ **Red June.** A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance, with fruit as large as that standard variety, deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a week or ten days after Red May and is well out of the way when Abundance comes in. A very valuable market variety. Season July 25 to August 5.

✓ **Ogon.** Medium large, nearly round, bright golden yellow, with slight bloom. Flesh very firm, dry and sweet. It is a beautiful fruit, and its early ripening makes it desirable, especially where variety to cover the whole season is appreciated. August 1 to 5.

✓ **Abundance.** Medium in size (or large when thinned); ground color rich yellow, overlaid with fruit as large as that standard variety, deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a week or ten days after Red May and is well out of the way when Abundance comes in. A very valuable market variety. Season July 25 to August 5.

✓ **Normand.** Strong, upright-growing tree; very productive; fruit large, obtusely conical; skin golden yellow, with slight blush—a beauty; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, of high quality; small pit. Ripens with or just after Burbank, and is the most valuable of the yellow varieties. August 10 to 15.

✓ **Douglas.** Closely resembles Abundance; is fully as delicious, but averages rather larger and ripens a week or ten days later. August 15 to 20.

✓ **Burbank.** Tree of great vigor, with a broad, sprawling habit; needs close pruning. Without thinning the fruit is the largest of the older varieties; however, as it usually sets too much fruit, it should be thinned for best results. Fruit when well grown is 5 to 6 inches in circumference, nearly globular, often a little lop-sided; color cherry red, with yellow spots; flesh deep yellow, very firm and meaty, not quite so sweet as Abundance. Its firmness makes it a good keeper, grand to ship; fine for family or market. Season here August 20 to September 1. Especially valuable all through the north and west.

✓ **HALE.** **Strongest and most beautiful of all** in growth, and, on this account, does not come into full fruitage quite so early as most varieties. Productive of large, round-cordate, pale yellow Plums splashed and dotted red on sunny side, or, in well-colored specimens, light cherry red nearly all over, and dotted with yellow specks. Flesh yellow, tender, melting, sweet, delicious; by all odds **the best in quality of any Japanese Plum known.** Equal to Imperial Gage or the very best European varieties. Season varies from a little later than Abundance to almost as late as Satsuma.

THREE THOUSAND MILES OF FLAVOR.

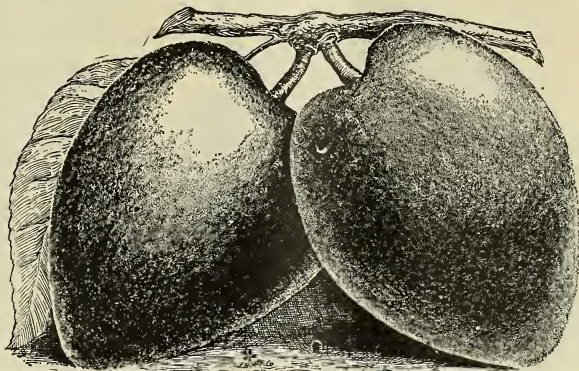
An expert fruit cultivator from California, traveling in the interest of California fruits through the east last season, visited me just as the Hale Plum was ripening. In reporting to the fruit-growers of California, he said:

“When I saw the different varieties of Japanese Plums (about the size of the thumb) that came into market from eastern orchards, I flattered myself that, whatever befell other fruits from California, nothing could take from her the monopoly of the markets of the nation for Plums of that class; but when I came to extend my pilgrimage to the shrine of that Prince of American fruit-growers, Mr. J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Conn., my confidence was changed to anxiety, and anxiety to almost a certainty of defeat in the markets of the far east.

“His young orchards, only three years old, were well loaded with fruit as large as the best from California, and having a flavor the memory of which abides with me yet.”

Wickson. A beautiful, upright-growing, vase-shaped tree that needs a yearly thinning out of leaders to keep the head open enough to sunlight and air; moderately productive; fruit large—the one great big fellow of the whole race. Originally of deep crimson color, it now seems inclined to drift to a light cherry red, covered with a light bloom. The pit is small for so large a Plum; flesh tender, sweet, rather dry, indicating good shipping and long keeping qualities. September 1 to 10.

Chabot. Tree a strong, upright, somewhat spreading grower, very productive of medium to large, oblong-conical Plums, which are a bright cherry red nearly all over, except on the shady side, which remains yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet and of excellent quality; not quite so sweet as Abundance, but a better Plum every way, and its late season of ripening gives it a great market value. It is a most beautiful Plum, too, which helps it in market. September 10 to 20.



Red May Plum.

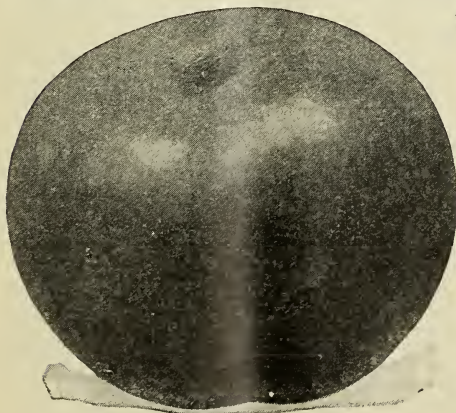
Satsuma. Fruit very large, nearly globular ("Broadly conical, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep."—*Bailey*); skin very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under-color of brown-red; flesh blood-red, firm, rather juicy, of very good quality, entirely distinct from other Plums. Flesh so firm and solid as to enable it to be kept in fine condition one to three weeks after being picked. A grand market sort. Coming in, as it does, after all the European Plums and the main crop of peaches are gone, it finds a more than ready market. Superb for canning, excelling all known fruits for the purpose. September 15 to October 1.

NEW JAPANESE PLUMS OF GREAT PROMISE.

Red May. This new extra early variety,—seedling of Abundance, said to be crossed with Wild Goose,—is a Plum of surpassing beauty, fine size and good quality. My first samples ripened **ten days ahead of Red June**, were larger and of more beautiful appearance, thus tempting me to buy one-fourth interest in this new Plum for propagation, as I thought I saw **great profit in it for the early market.** Tree very vigorous, resembling Abundance in growth; blooms late, giving a guarantee against early spring frosts. Fruit about the size of Abundance, oblong-pointed, deep red on sunny side and bright cherry red on shady side. Skin thick, tough; a good shipper; flesh yellowish white, of good quality for such extra early fruit. **A Japanese Plum of such size and beauty ripening way ahead of all other good ones, must be very profitable,**

BURBANK'S NEW JAPANESE HYBRIDS.

These included such promising new Plums that I invested in a lot of grafting wood at \$2 per foot, and can offer a few trees of my own growing this spring.

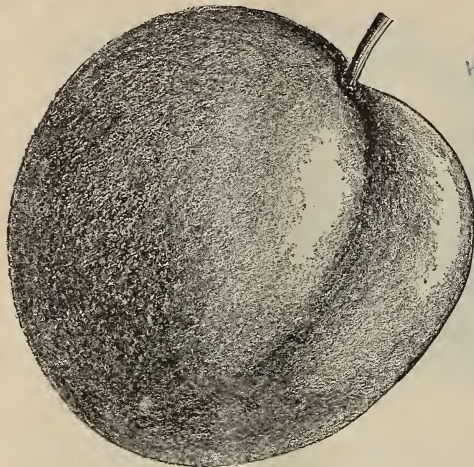


Chalco Plum.

Chalco. This is the result of a twelve-year attempt to cross the Chinese or Apricot Plum with the Japanese and American Plums. It is a Simoni-Burbank cross, and any one can see at a glance that the two are well combined. A tremendous grower of unsurpassed production; ripens before Burbank, is large, flat like a tomato; deep reddish purple; flesh very sweet, firm, fragrant, yellow. **The fruits are as stemless as a peach, and completely surround the older branches like kernels on a huge ear of corn.** A superb shipping Plum, as it keeps nearly a month.

Apple. "Tree a very fine, strong grower, with peculiar light brown bark. The fruit, which averages about 2½ inches in diameter, is striped and mottled like Imperial Gage until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep reddish purple. The superlatively rich, high-flavored, sweet or subacid flesh is rather firm, pale red, with marblings and streaks of pink; nearly free-stone. Ripens soon after Burbank, and sometimes **keeps a month or more in good condition.**"

America. This giant Plum originated from seed of Robinson, from a cross of Botan. In growth and general appearance the tree is like the American Plums. The fruit is larger than the average Japan Plums and four times as large as the most popular American sorts. Fruit a beautiful, glossy, coral-red; flesh yellow and very delicious. Ripens two weeks before Burbank.



October Purple Plum.

October Purple. Next to Hale this is the largest and finest growing tree of any on my grounds; an upright grower, somewhat of Abundance type. Mr. Burbank says: "October Purple bears every season; fruits all over the old wood on spurs, instead of away out on the branches like many other kinds. Specimens of this year were perfect beauties. They were just the same size, measuring a trifle over seven inches in circumference. We kept them three weeks, showing their long-keeping quality. The fruit is round in form, reddish purple, a little darker than Bradshaw; flesh yellow, stone small, quality superb."

"Its season of ripening is about a month later than the Abundance or Burbank, or from the middle to last of September."

NOTE THE CHANCE TO TEST ANY OF THESE FIVE NEW VARIETIES CHEAP.

Splendidly rooted, June-budded trees, 15 to 30 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10, \$35 per 100. No. 1 one-year trees, 75 cts. each, \$6 per 10, \$50 per 100.

.. Fancy Melon Seed..

In growing about 250 acres fancy Cantaloupe melons for market, I aim for the best only. How well I have succeeded is shown by the following notice, taken from the *Fruit Trade Journal* (N. Y.), July 15, 1899:

"R. E. Cochran & Co. sold for the Hale Georgia Orchard Co., Friday of this week, one car Cantaloupes, consisting of the Paul Rose, Osage and Netted Gem, at \$5 per crate. This was without doubt the finest car of melons that ever arrived in New York, as the price shows." In saving our own seed from this year's planting, we have a little surplus. **NETTED GEM** (true name for so-called Rocky Ford), 50 cts. per pound. **PAUL ROSE** 75 cts. per pound; mailed to any part of the United States for 10 cts. per pound extra. :

.. Japanese Sweet Chestnuts..

BEAUTY AND PROFIT COMBINED.

WITHIN the last few years people residing in regions of the United States natural to the Chestnut, have awakened to the fact that if nuts of such superb quality would grow wild, and such of the little sweet ones as found their way to market be so quickly taken up by the public at good prices, to take some of these natural Chestnut lands and plant them with large nuts of high quality would be a good orchard enterprise; for a **Chestnut orchard will come into profitable fruiting earlier than an apple or pear orchard.**

In seasons of 1898 and 1899, sprout lands grafted five or six years ago produced nuts in value five times greater than that of the land itself. Here is a chance to utilize our cheap hill lands and make 200 to 500 per cent annually on the small investment required. The cheapest and best way to start is to buy a few trees of most approved varieties, plant them in a well cultivated field, and from these trees cut grafts yearly.

My present opinion is that we shall succeed best with stocks less than half an inch in diameter, whip-grafting close to the ground, about the time buds on the stock are bursting into leaf, with dormant cions as near the same size as the stocks as possible. Varieties of Japanese origin unite more readily with our native stocks than do those of European type, like Paragon, Numbo, etc., and as the Japanese are also less subject to attacks from weevil, I conclude, after testing all, to depend entirely upon the Japanese type for success and profit. Hardiness of wood, natural affinity for our native stock, and sweet, rich quality of nuts, place the best of the Japanese in the lead for profitable nut culture.

The late A. J. Coe, of this state, the oldest and most experienced nut culturist in the east, early recognized this fact, and when Luther Burbank, from the finest of Japanese varieties produced more than 10,000 seedlings (finally selecting three sorts possessing the long-sought valuable qualities of early bearing, hardy trees, producing nuts of great size and high quality), Judge Coe at once bought them at high prices and started the grafting of a large nut orchard, contracting with me to grow nursery trees for him. The death of this great and good man resulted in my purchase of the entire stock of these nuts, and trees are now offered for sale, in the firm belief that they are unquestionably the most valuable Chestnuts known for American planting and grafting.

USEFUL ORNAMENTAL CHESTNUT TREES,

Yes, fruitful and PROFITABLE ones, too, are the Coe-Burbank Sweet Japanese Chestnuts. Ornament home grounds with them, plant them in orchard, and from the cultivated trees from year to year cut clons and graft native Chestnut sprout lands. **It is the most profitable horticultural industry now in sight.**

The nuts are beautiful as well as good, smooth and glossy, with none of the "wool" on the tip half, as in Paragon and many other large nuts. This one feature alone will cause them to command higher prices than any other Chestnuts. The quality of all is superior.

MacFarland. (Coe's Early, Burbank's Early.) This variety has the

largest and strongest-growing tree of any of the Japans; about midway in appearance between the slender, graceful Japanese type and the coarse, jointed Paragon and Numbo. Burs medium large, thickly studded with medium long, light-colored spines, with usually three large, well-formed nuts to each bur: nuts light glossy brown, sweet and good. Ripens very early, about middle of September here in Connecticut. Mr. Burbank speaks of it as being of excellent flavor and so early that it is all gone before the American, Spanish or average Japan Chestnuts ripen. The editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, after testing nuts of this variety, as received from Mr. Coe, says they are "fully as large as Paragon and at least its equal in quality."

Coe, or **MAMMOTH SWEET JAPAN,** is the one great Chestnut for size, quality and adaptability to American culture. The tree is of up-

right, somewhat spreading, habit. Of it Mr. Burbank says: "The best of more than 10,000 seedlings; a tree which each season bears all it can hold of fat, glossy nuts of the very largest size, and as sweet as any American Chestnut." A great big fellow like this, sweet as our little Americans, and ripening ahead of them, will please the family and bring big money. Bur large, thin-shucked, with light spines, medium short, stout, not very thickly set. Holds three extra-large nuts to the bur usually. Nuts are medium light brown, marked with darker stripings, as shown on the largest single specimen, near upper right-hand corner of picture, next page. Season medium early.

Hale. This has been known as the "18-month Chestnut," on account of its wonderful fruiting qualities, the original tree having produced nuts 18 months after the seed was planted! In Georgia 3-inch grafts put in below ground in March produced trees 6 to 8 feet high the same season, and these trees fruited freely the same year! Nothing like this is on record anywhere that I can learn. The tree is the most beautiful of all the Japan Chestnuts that I have seen. It has a willowy, drooping habit that will command a place on the most elegant lawn, and its early and persistent fruiting will make it profitable in field and orchard. The burs are small, with very thin shucks and but very short spines. They are produced in clusters of five or six, each bur containing at least one large, fat nut, often two, and occasionally three. Nuts rich, dark, glossy seal-brown, sweet and good. Beauty of tree and fruit, combined with early fruitage and wonderful productiveness, are its strong points.

Strong 1-year trees, nicely branched, \$1.50 each.

A few extra-strong 2-year trees, 5 to 8 feet high, heavily branched, \$2 each.

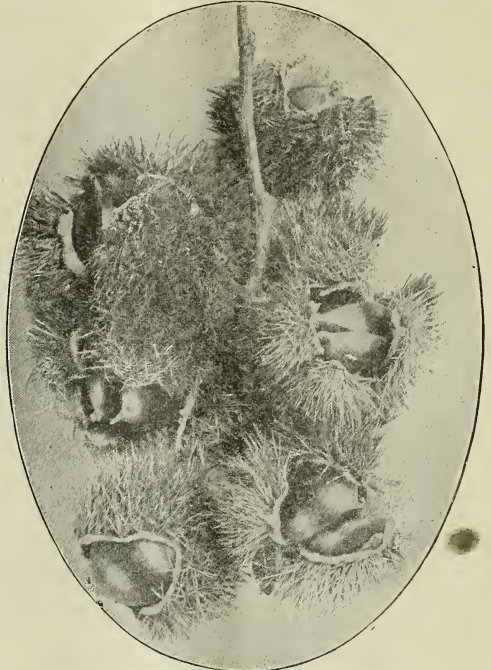
Grafting wood, 25 cts. per foot; 10 feet, \$1.50; 100 feet, \$10.

THE PICTURE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE


Is an exact reproduction from photographs of these three nuts as produced on my farm, season of 1898; and the nuts shown were produced, too, on young trees in nursery rows! Season of 1899 I had much larger nuts than these shown in picture, and some trees only two years from the graft gave as many as six quarts of these big nuts. The only way you can keep the Coe-Burbank-Hale Sweet Chestnuts from bearing is to stand over the trees with a pair of scissors to cut off the blooms, and then they'll probably beat you by slipping in a few nuts on the sly! Trees of assured parentage and vigor can be had best from

8180R70T1-00
J. HORACE MCFARLAND COMPANY
HORTICULTURAL PRINTERS
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

J. H. HALE,
SOUTH GLASTONBURY, CONN.



Nine burs in one cluster on a little Hale Chestnut Tree, second crop.



1900

Hale's
New Hybrid
Japanese Sweet
Chestnuts

COE

MAC FARLAND

J.H. HALE
SOUTH GLASTONBURY
CONN.

HALE